RECTORS AND PROPERTY.

Negro-Philanthropy Its Contiveness Ex-cept ander Particular Circumstances X Hard Case. Negro-philanthropy new-a-days in the of master, it never begins. The thing to be and injustice, go for nothing. Philanthropy has no mission to mitigate or relieve these

minor afflictions.

There was a time when things were different; it was before philanthropy became a virtue profitable to politichans. In old Whig pro-slavery times—that benighted era now only remembered to be the subject of well-bred confusion—to kidney a free negro for sale into slavery was accounted one of the most detestable of crimes; and the fact that a free negro had been kidnspped was enough not only to arouse interne feelings of indignation, but to awaken the people and the State authorities to the most violent and persistent exertions to vinpointed by Gov. Bartley to proceed to Kentucky, and gain possession of his kidnappers, and the excitement which attended the same. have not yet been forgotten, and stand out in curious contrast with the facts of a more recent affair, the leading circumstances of which are as follows: Some time last fall a colored resident of

this city, by name Charles Waggoner, was either carried or decoyed across the river, by two white men named Stewart and Weaver, and when there, placed in the Newport jail, under pretense that he was the slave of some person in Virginia, which they been employed to pursue and recover. As some stir aross about the matter, Stewart and Weaver made no farther claim upon the negro, and it was thought he would be released. Not so, however, the law of the State had acquired a hold upon his person. Being within a slave State, with no record proof of his title to freedom, he became subject to a technical suspicion of chattelhood, and, by order of the Mayor of Newport, was committed for six months, and advertised as a fugitive. At the end of this period, no claimant having appeared, is he set at liberty? By no means. Costs and expenses have accrued, he has been boarded and lodged in a public institution; and to make these good be is to be put up and sold to the highest bidder; and an order for this purpose has passed the County Court—the sale to take place some time in June; thus transforming, by processes said to be strictly in conformity with the laws of the locality, free inhabitant of Ohio into a slave in Kentucky in a little over half a year.

Having been born and raised a free man, and reached adult age as such, the case of that of those who were born and raised in a state of servitude; and yet we hear of no feelings of sympathy for his case, nor efforts set on foot for his release. A sum sufficient four months ago, have been enough to have so far as we are aware, no attempts have been made, no sympathy expressed, no purses through the press been uttered in his behalf. The time is approaching when he will be put up for sale, and probably be purchased for the Southern market-a country where questions of title will meet with little indulgence; and all this in sight of a free land of which he is a citizen, and almost within a stonesthrow of a body of philanthropic men and women who, had he been born in slavery, would have exhausted the language in expressions of sorrow at the severity of his fate, and undergone some expense to deprive his owner of the benefit of his services.

But the peculiar features of negro philanthropy are by no means confined to the North nor to Abolitionists. Most of our Southern brethren are quite as much shocked at the African slave trade as any Abolitionist, and any proposition to remove all restrictions from it, and leave it free as other commerce would shock the moral sense of the moral and religious portion of the Southern people Such a monstrous proposition would find no countenance among our moral Newport neighbors. The purchase of a negro in Africa, and his transportation to this country, is piracy, and the whole power of the Government is ready to seize and hang the trader, release the negroes, supply their wants, regardless of expense, send them buck to Africa, and support them there a year. This is our national negro philanthropy, and the South sustains it, and is proud of it as vindicating our national character. But if it is piracy to buy a negro slave in Africa, and transport him to America, what is it to seize a free negro in America, or to hold him or sell him in slavery, after he has been selzed? Really, if our local practice is in such striking contrast with our national philanthropy, had we not better abandon our pretensions, and publicly hold a negro a lawful prize, wherever found? To pay four or five hundred dollars for releasing, supporting and sending back an African slave, and to sell a native free American into slavery for jail fees which accrued from his being wrongfully deprived of his liberty, is a little too glaring a contrast; and to allow it to be earried out will not be creditable either to the character of the State of Kentucky nor to our neighboring town.

At a recent prize fight between Bell and Donnelly, at New Orleans, for \$300 a side, Bell was backed by his aunt, who furnished the \$300 stake, and who was present during the fight, standing on the top of a carriage and cheering her nephew when he "got well in." After a fight of more than two hours the nephew knocked bonnelly out of time, and, with one peeper closed, rode home with his gay aunt. SHOELVED, 10.

NEW YORK MODE OF DISPOSING OF INPARTS. Early on Tuesday morning, the police found the bodies of two supposed murdered infants, one in an out-house, and the other in a va-

Arribation of the ve

Several of the clergymen of Wash are accused of being offensively officious and obtrusive in their efforts to convert the Japanese to Christianity. Perhaps the best tway to carry on this work would be to let the strangers see the effect of Christianity upon the manners and habits of the people. We would not, of course, lay down so beterodox a rule as that the Christian religion should be judged by the habits and manners | made by the opposition to the recommenda-North, begins and ends with such of our or morals of a Christian nation. A proposition of the committee, were, first, That colored brethren as are proper subjects for tion so destructive to revealed religion would underground-railway operations. The monoit be tolerated in this community, and it merits of the subject from the books of ment the colored brether is beyond morality. ment the colored brother is beyond pursuit, might soon bring out a specimen of that the companies, and, second, That the rail-than nothing further to do with him. If there is no one who holds to him the relation gious matters which the Gassie facetiously says is the distinguishing characteristic of merits of the question were entirely swaldone is to deprive the owner of his property; all religious except the Catholic, but the outside of that, nain, privation, oppression Japanese are beathers, and that is the view That members of the Council should seek or they will take of it. It is doubtful if they have information on a subject on which they will see anything in the manners of the were to act, is an innovation against which Americans to convince them of the superi- all Councilmen, especially all old Councilority of our religion. Compared with their men, should set their faces like a flint; and thorough-bred self-possession, dignity, re-serve, courtesy and delicate sensibilities, the manner of the Americans with whom they fense; and that the railroad companies, have come in contact in all the official recep- who are supposed to be somewhat tions, seems coarse, vulgar and uncivilized, interested in this matter, and who, it is nateven to us. We can estimate how they must urally expected, will represent their case appear to them. It requires the utmost care to the committee-for them to know, mob and from intrusion into their private a committee of a public deliberative body is apartments. Nor is the vulgarity confined to going to be, is enough to make the nerves of the vulgar of American society. The first a Councilman, especially of an Old Councilladies of Washington society, invited by the dicate the rights of freemen, in the person of President to grace his official reception of the the party wrongfully deprived of his liberty. Embassy, mounted upon chairs and tables in The case of Jerry Phinney, in 1846, in which the east room, stretched their necks and Hon. Wm. Johnston of this city was ap- made feminine comments on the appearance of the strangers, accompanied by the charmtions; all this, while the strangers were obthey regarded as due to the head of a great nation and to the occasion.

A correspondent also states that at the reception given by Secretary Cass, ladies crowded around the chiefs of the Embassy, stared them in the face, and made personal comments in their hearing, although some o them understood enough of our language to catch the meaning. The Japanese notions of propriety are offended by the way our women mingle in public. They have taken every means consistent with their politeness, to show that the intrusion of women upon their police offends their delicacy; and the expo sure of female charms which full dress allows nd the liberal possession of them which the tishionable dances allow, is shocking to their nodesty, and not at all calculated to raise

our religion in their estimation. What must anation so scrupulously cleanly as the Japanese, think of a people whose habits reduce every place of public resort to filthiness as offensive as the sty of the most incleanly animal? whose constant salivary exerctions make an eternal Styrian flood of nastiness, which defiles the earth and smells to heaven; which, like the vermin of the Egyptian plagues, enters into the most sacred places and the most private apartments an is deposited in every corner. What can they imagine from the zeal and industry and ap parent pride with which the American people pour out this libation, but that it is a reli-

gious offering which we make to our delty? These people are heathen. Of course, they are incapable of enlightened Christian reason this individual is hard-much harder than ing. Of course, in their Pagan darkness, they will look at the manners and morals of the people for evidence of the superiority of their religion, instead of looking at the beauty of their faith; and it is quite doubtful whether to pay the passage upon the underground they will see any thing in American manner railway from Kentucky to Canada of one and morals to induce them to inquire int piece of human property, would, three or the religion which produces such results consequently, the laudable efforts of the secured the poor fellow's emancipation; but, Washington clergy will be vain, and the Japanese will probably go back to their annual ceremony of trampling on the Cross with drawn out, no appeals from the pulpit or more gusto than before, from their acquaint

Lo, the Poor African !

Another slaver has been captured and th cargo landed at Key West, making over twelve hundred released slaves now at that point in the care of the Government. The last capture was the bark William. She left Congo River with seven hundred and fortyfour negroes, and when taken had five hundred and seventy, making one hundred and eventy-four lost on the voyage. These captures give the Administration

much trouble. The President of the United States is required by law to provide for the safe keeping support and removal of such iberated negroes out of the country, and to appoint an agent abroad to receive them. The construction of the law has uniformly been that it required provision to be made for their support abroad until they could support themselves. Under this construction the President sent back the Echo negroes. more than a year since, on one of the new steam frigates, and contracted with the Colonization Society for their reception and support for a year. Much opposition was made to the appropriation to carry out this agreement, on the ground that provision for the instruction of the negroes was included. The President now presents the matter to Congress, and does not seem disposed to proceed till it has appropriated the money. He estinates that at the same rate, it will require over \$100,000 to provide for the Wildfire negroes. This is exclusive of the expense of returning them on a Government vessel, which will be about the same amount. The William negroes will require another \$100,000 and another vessel. After all the expense there is no satisfiction that any good is accomplished by our philanthropy. The voyage back was as fatal to the Echo negroes as tha over, and Liberia is not home to them. It is a strange land, where they are exposed to want and misery. It is a difficult subject to deal with, but so far the efforts to suppress the slave trade seem only to have resulted in the horrors of the middle passage, except that now and then we seize a cargo of negroes whose condition is by no means improved by our interference.

Is giving a head to an account copied from the Worcester Spy of the elopement of the wife of a clergyman at Springfield, Ohio, we inadvertently gave the impression that the clergyman himself was the guilty party, when the article showed the contrary. We are glad to state that he has lost none of the high esteem of his parishioners on account of his wife's infidelity of sell l

Conneil had a gay time at session on Wednesday night last, over the prevented its publication. The great points nd an armed force to protect them from the or even to make a guess what the report of man, relax, even to incontinency. It was natural that the indignation of the com

had not been conducted in entire ignorance ing te, he, which so graces feminine observa- and with the secrecy of the Sons of Malta, they should quite exhaust their energies and serving that ceremonious reverence which allow the merits of the per capita question to be lost sight of. By the next meeting, perhaps, the Council will have recovered from the effects of its discovery of so monstrous a place of equine incubation, and will be able to look at the question at issue between the Council and the people who use the street

mittee should be aroused at such an atrocious

charge, and that in defending themselves

from the suspicion that their deliberations

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

A Letter from Mr. Seward. New York, May 24.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Seward to the gentlemen of the Central Republican Committee, who invited him to attend a meeting for the ratification of the proceedings of the National Convention:

"Gentlemen:—I will not affect to consult the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have tendered to me exrespected friends have lendered to me ex-pressions of renewed and enduring confidence. These letters will remain with me as assur-ances in fature years that, although I was not unwilling to await even for another age the vindication of my political principles, yet that they did nevertheless receive the gener-ous support of many good, wise and patriotic men of my own time.

"Such assurances however made under the

Such assurances, however, made under th "Such assurances, however, made under the circumstances now existing, derive their priceless value largely, from the fact that they
steal upon me through the channels of private
correspondence, and although unknown to
the world, you will at once perceive that such
expressions would become painful to me and
justly offensive to the country if I should be
allowed to particle in any public or convenjustity offensive to the country if I should be allowed to partake in any public or conventional form of manifestation. For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent for your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply to you until I could have had an opportunity of making it verbally next week on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for the repairs upon my dwelling, rendered necessary by a recent fire.

"The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose some demon-

meeting in which you propose some demon-strations of respect to myself, while so justly considering the nominations which have just been made by the National Convention at Chicago. At the same time it is your right to have a frank and candid expression of my own opinious and sentiments on that imown opinions and sentiments on that im-portant subject.
"My friends know very well that while they

have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able at the close of their assigned terms to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence.

"The presentation of my name to the Chi-

"The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment therefore theirs, not mine. It may have found them unprepared. On the other hand, I have no sentiment either of disappointment or of discontent, for who in any possible case could without presumption, claim that a great National party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people. I find in the resolutions of the Convention, a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially co-operated, in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed.

"I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support. I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have labored so long with common service, in a noble cause, has created between them and myself, relations of personal friendship, unsurpassed in the experience of political men, will indulge me in a confident belief that no scase of disappointment will be allowed by them to hinder or delay, or in any way embarrass the progress of that cause to the consummation which is demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the construy and the best in "The presentation of my name to the Chi-

demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the country and the best inerests of mankind.

WM. H. SEWARD. [Signed.]

Presbyterian General Assembly Presbyterian General Assembly.

Pittasuna, May 24.—The Assembly heard, this morning, an address by Rev. Dr. Wood, of New York, delegate from the Foreign Missionary Board, with which it is connected. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration proposed for the modification of the Assembly's plan for education. There is much attachment to the plan, and it is not likely to be more than slightly changed. changed.

The Lord's Supper was celebrated this

From Washington

Washington. Washington.
Washington, May 24.—No positive day is fixed for the departure of the Japanese, but it is decided that they will visit the Naval School at Annapolis. They will spend a day in Philadelphia and in Baltimore, in addition to New York. They will probably visit West Point, and the arms manufacturing establishments at Hartford, and perhaps Springfield. There has been no serious fliness among them since their arrival.

Republican State Convent Iowa Crry, Iowa, May 24.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers, and the Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate to Congress from the Second District, in this tate, adjourned to-day.

The old State officers were nominated for

election. William Vandever was unanimously nomnated to Congress.

Lincoln and Hamlin were heartily in-

PRESENTATIONS TO THE JAPANESE.—Our Government will present to the Japanese, among other things, the finest specimens of fire-arms, and four sets of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition, the volumes to be bound in the richest style.

Press Calveston.

New Orleans, May 24.—Advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, stating that a meeting of the primarile citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the accession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully indorsed. From Galveston.

XXXVIO CONGRESS-FIRST BESSION,

Washington, May 24.

SENATE,—Mr. Benjamin called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the negroes now at Key-West. It authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or corporations to receive from the United States authorities receive from the United States authorities the Africans seized on the vessels engaged in the slave trade, and support them for six months from the date of their landing on the coast of Africa, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed \$100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war to transport them to Africa.

Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported, to not less than one year, instead of six months. Adopted—yeas 20, mays 17.

n, mays 17.

Mr. Davis opposed the policy of making the propriation. It did not fall within the ebgations of the government to provide for eigenment.

ligations of the government to provide for their support.

Mr. Pessenden responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without providing for their support.

Mr. Davis replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered, as an amendment, to strike out all of the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. Benjamin advocated the bill and contended that by our treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. Davis caused the treaty to be read to show that no such obligation existed.

how that no such obligation existed.

Mr. Brown contended that the negroes were dayes at home, and that if it was inhuman to return them home it was not inhuman to

bring them away.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee, providing for the deportation of the captured Africana at Key West, passed in the shape reported; 41 to 14.

Mr. Davis's resolution coming up, Mr Bingham read a long speech in opposition, and Mr. Bigler defined his position on the other side. He said he had at one time expressed an opinion adverse to the views contained in the resolution, but regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and should yet for the resolution.

and should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Iverson said that he had intended to offer amendments to the resolution of Mr. Davis, but now declined doing so. He, how which he ever, read a series of resolutions, which he had intended to offer, as an expression of his individual views. They claim extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty

Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty of Congress in organizing the Territories to provide for the protection of slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions as the best that could be got.

Mr. Clay said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolution, and was sorry he was physically unable to do so, and especially was he sorry that he was unable to reply to the assaults and aspersions on his State by the Senator from fillnois, whose whole argument was to misrepresent the Democracy of Alabama. The Senator from illinois had garbled resolutions to show that Alabama was in

bama. The Senator from Illinois had garbled resolutions to show that Alabama was in flavor of non-intervention. Such never was the case. He defended Mr. Yancey and declared himself ready to indorse what was called the Scarlet Letter.

Mr. Green contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party, if it had always been the habit of deliberative bodies to declare their opinions by resolutions. He defended Missouri against what had been said by the Senator from Ohio, (Pugh.) that that State is in favor of the platform of the majority of the Committee at

Mr. Powell said that he had always bee ready to vote for the resolutions. He simply wished to reply to the Senator from Ohio (Pugh) that Kentucky was a reliable Demo-cratic State, and he (Powell) then referred to ast elections in that State to sustain his

Pugli, Powell and Clay, in regard to the votes in Charleston and the States, Mr. Doolittle appealed for a vote. He thought the funeral coremonies had basted

ong enough.

Mr. Hale said he wanted a vote, but if the and as New England had no Democratic rep resentatives here, he should feel called upon to speak for New Hampshire. [Laughter.] Mr. Davis said that as the Senator from Wisconsin (Dooilittle) had left the Democratic party, he could not be reckoued among them.
Mr. Doolittle said he had followed the Democratic flag for twenty years, and till Calhounism had taken the place of the principles

of the party.

Mr. Mallory defended the action of the delegates from Florida in Charleston.

Mr. Fessenden said he should vote against

or discuss abstract principles. Mr. Collamer had very much the same ob-ections. Possibly he might not vote against some of the resolutions standing alone, but he must take them in the connection in which

they stand.

Mr. Kennedy was happy to find the party on the other side of the chamber were in favor of the Union. He thought the doctrine of popular, or squatter-sovereignty led di-rectly to disunion. He thought, also, that the doctrine of the Republicans had led to disunion. He had offered an amendment to the resolution, looking to the preservation of

the Union.

After further colloquy a vote was taken on

After further colloquy a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried by the following ayes and nays:

Ayes—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestaut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wighful and Yulee—36.

Nays—Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Haie, Hamlin, Harlin, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade and Wilson—19.

Mr. Trumbull did not vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Senator from lowa (Harian), that free discussion on the morality of slavery, or free speech or freedom of the press shall never be interfered with, and it was decided as follows are 32 navy 30.

own ayes, 36, nays, 26.

The vote was the same as on the resolution with the addition of Mr. Trumball's name to The question was then taken on the second

esolution, and resulted in ayes, 36; nays, 20 he same vote as the previous one. The third resolution was then taken up. Mr. Crittenden said he had all his life held to the doctrine that Congress had the power to exclude slavery from the Territories. If the Supreme Court had decided otherwise, be

the Supreme Court had decided otherwise, he could not yet concur with them, but on the grounds of that decision he would vote for this and the ensuing resolution.

The vote stood ayes 36, nays 18, Messrs. King and Collamer not voting.

The fourth resolution then came up.

Mr. Pugh explained inasmuch as the resolution that Gongress had power over the Territories, he could not vote for it.

The vote on this resolution stood ayes 35, nays 21, Mr. Pugh voting in the negative.

Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the word "not" after the word "does."

Mr. Crittenden said as he supposed the country was in a state of peace, he thought the existing condition did not require intervention.

on as an amendment

Mr. Davis thought this a question of fact, while the resolutions were a mere declaration

while the resolutions were a mere declaration of principles.

Mr. Green thought they had better vote the amendment down and not decide on a question of fact.

Mr. Gwin proposed to lay both on the table.

Mr. Pugh said this was the first practical thing in the resolutions. He wanted to know if the resolutions were meant for a platform or as a matter of legislation. This was the whole nub of the question, and could not be evaded. He thanked the Senator from North

Carolina, and wanted to know when he way going to settle this question, whether now or after the Presidential election.

Mr. Clinguan offered to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Benjamin objected.

Mr. Wigfall objected to the character of the amendment.

Mr. Benjamin suggested that they could vote against the proposition of the Senator from Mesissippi, and also against that of the Senator from North Carolina, and thus express no opinion by voting both down.

Mr. Poyell said that he should vote against the proposition of the Senators from Mississippi and North Carolina.

Mr. Lane explained that he should vote

eippi and North Carolina.

Mr. Lane axplained that he should vots against both, because he did not want to obstruct the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Mallory said he had not the requisite information to vote on a question of fact.

Mr. Pugh said that it was a poor principle that was never to be carried into practice. Gentlemen had all the information they ever would have.

Gentlemen had all the information they ever would have.

Mr. Brown defended his amendment.

Mr. Crittenden commenced to explain his views, but gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to act on the amendments reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Among those concurred in was one appropriating \$40,000 for seeds and cuttings, to be distributed by the Patent Office. The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is \$1,000,000 for taking the census.

Mr. Colfax called up the Senate Pacific Telegraph Bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. Burnet moved to strike out the name Messar Barnum Sedge.

was not the best plan.

Mr. Burnet moved to strike out the name of the corporators, Messra. Barnum, Sedgwick and others, and insert that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder after proposals had been invited sixty days from the passage of the bill. The amendment was agreed to—33 against 82.

The bill was passed—101 against 73.

The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The House took up the Pacific Railroad

Mr. Curtis explained the features of the bill reported by the Select Committee, which proposed the central route with two branches, one from a slave and one from a free State.

The bill was made the special order for Monday. Adjourned.

morning at Scriven's Ferry, between C. A. L. Lamar and Col. Moore, late of the Texas navy. The difficulty grew out of the evi-dence of the latter in Farnam's case. Shots were interchanged and the affair was amica-

Ohltmary.

Augusta, Ga., May 24.—Hon, Wm. C.
Preston died at Golumbia yesterday. Mr.
Andrew Baruside, sn extensive cotton merchant, died suddenly at Hamburg this after-

OLTAWA, LLL., May 24.—During a storm to-day, two boys named Peter Kelly and Alfred Collins, were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others were slightly injured.

DISHONEST SEAMEN ARRESTED.—Captain D. G. Williams and his brother, D. F. Williams, of the sloop D. F. Williams, running between New York and Mobile, Ala, were arrested in the former city on Monday for breaking open packages entrusted to them, and stealing a portion of the goods. The police found a large lot of articles on the sloop and in the Captain's garden that had evidently been stolen.

HOME INTEREST.

66 Only twenty-five cents for a good colored Pic-BO Pictures for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery,

88" A. A. Eysvan, Clocks, Watches and Jowelry, Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row. stal Go to J. P. Ball's, 30 West Fourth-street

over Le Boutillier's, for a life-like Picturs, Da-guerrestype or Photograph. BG APPLEGATE's mammoth Ambrotype Depot is

at Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Fifth-street, com no For cheap fancy cases, filled with beantiful, Pictures, go to Cowan's, No. 22 West Pifth-street You will get them cheaper than in any other galler.

in the city. A list of prices can be seen at the door. BE If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gill frames for twenty five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on th bables-you are sure to get a good like

BID STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Steresscopic Views, Groups, Statuary; Landscapes in Switzerland, England, Scotland.

Landscapes In Owns, merica, Paris, China; Glass Views and Transparent Paper, JOHN D. PARK, Fourth and Wals. my25-dwiawF N. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut.

MARRIED. ENDRESS-SEAMER. - May 22, at the residence the Rev. Mr. A. Kroeil, and by the same, John Endress and Miss Sophia Scamer, of this city. DIED.

MARSHURTZ, On Wednesday morning, May 23, it 2 o clock, Mrs. Sophin Marshuetz, after a linger-ng illness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Guilford's Hematogenie Syrup.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY FOR CON-SUMPTION, &c., for sale, wholesale and re-tail, by EDWAID SUANIAN & CO., my23-awith* ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST. West Sixth-street, between Race and Eim, meets Artificial Teeth in all the liferent styles now practiced. Persons in cant of Teeth can have their wishes fully met at All operations in Dentistry performed. my3i-ar

BUY YOUR BONNET RIBBONS J. LE BOUTILLIER BRO'S. NO. 30 WEST FOURTH-STREET,

REMOVED. DR. CLEAVELAND HAS RE MOVED his Office from 139 Seventh street, to 181 West Fourth-street, nouth side, be tween film and Plant.

INTERNATIONAL

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION At Portland, June 8, 1860. BOUND-TRIP TICKETS, \$24 6000 FROM MAY 30, UNTIL JULY 1. From Cincinnati

DAYTON, TOLHDO, DETROIT and MONTREAL to FORTLAND and return, are now on sale at the Offices of the Companies, P. W. STRADER, mylist General Ticket Agent. WEST-END AND BRIGHTON

SPECIAL NOTICE Guilford's Hematogenic Syrup.

MRS. BURLEIGH, M. D., WILL
lecture on her Important Secret for Mar
ried Laties, at Room 27, Pike's Opera-house, 8A

REVISATION STEDICAL DISCOVERS ST

HEFIC LOTION opens the pores of the skin, and allows that to pass off in insonable parapration which would otherwise accumulate agent the surface. It is the great skin-paritier of the agent the surface. It is the great skin-paritier of the agent to surface. It is the great skin-paritier of the agent to the paraprate of the great skin-paraprate of the great skin paraprate of the great skin paraprate of the great skin are relieved by a single speciester of this great remedy, and in a short time effectually cured. Price Scients Exepared only by SOLON PALMERS.

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Laties Hecket Gaiters,
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Gents fine sweet Calf Roots,
Misses and Children's Boots and Shees,
Go to the Boston Chear Shoestore, 170 Fifth-street,
between Elm and Race.

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THE MOST WONDER FUL DISCOV ENV OF THE AGE -Dr. CALVIN, forfacer f. London and Baltimore Hospitals, where he he sel many reases practice in the treatment of we creal diseases, but more recounty of Maxico, whee such diseases are to be found in their rankest form the decase in the process of the Mexico and Speter in the manual physicians in Mexico and Speter in the Mexico and Speter in the Mexico. Doring his practice, there, in connection with Dr. Dor. ANTON 10 DE LONSULABES, use of the most eminant physicians in Mexico and Spain, they discovered a remedy in one of the Mexico. The most incovered a remedy in one of the Mexico. That removes, and found only in Southern Mexico, that removes, as if by marge, all the veneral staint from the system, in the primary or secondary form. Syphilis, in the worst stage, permanently cured in a very short time, and the system thoroughly cleaned and pure as if it had never been contaminated by that worst of all discusses, Syphilis, Scroftin, Leprosy and all sinds of corruption of the bood and discusses of the skin removed permanently and quickly by this powerful agent and aider of nature, "Mexican Specific." No one need be reduced to a skeleton, and suffer the tortures of the Inquisition, and riobed of its last deliar, and still not cured. Dr. Calvin also heats all kinds of chronic discusses with great success. Medicine only to pay for, as all discusses are treated free or charge, except by special contract. Persons at a distance can be treated by sending correct statements of their cases by letter, and on conts for postage stamps. Call on or address Dr. Calvin, 2003 Vine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Cincinnati, Ohic. Now is the time—to-morrow may be two late.

No. 203 Vine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Cincinnati, other was the found at his office.

No. 203 Vine-street.

[my2e ay] Fortune-telling and Phrenology

A LL PERSONS WISHING TO KNOW their future prospects can have them correctly ated by Madame ALWIN, at 162 Yourth-street roer of Kin, where she may be consulted on a sters concerning love, marriage, courtship, law iters, business affairs, and will tell the name of lady or gentleman they will marry; also me of their visitors.

SPENCER LODGE, No. 347, I. O. O. F. PICNIC, TUESDAY, June 5, 1860,

For the Benefit of their new Hall, in Columbia, the Champion No. 3, to a beautiful Grove, ity miles above New Richmond. THE BOAT WILL LEAVE THE FOOT
of Walkint-street at 7% o'clock A. M. precisely,
and stop at all intermediate landings. Everything
vill be provided to make the party the best of the
season. There have been rumon that we would no
go up the river, but the Committee wish it to be
distinctly understood that we will positively go be

istinctly understood that we had been the slace designated.

Tickets \$1, to be had on the boat.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—H. A. Hairs. N. Kellogg, John Meyers, W. T. Mathews Lockhart.
Music by Menter's Brass and String Bands,
[my25-25th,26th,jux*]

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Drugs & Medicines, S. E. Cor. Fourth and Main, CINCINNATI, O.

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myll?*

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Very Low Prices.

Black Lace Mantillas, Black Lace Points. Black Lace Square Shawls Black Lace Burnous, Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk Basques.

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Steam Plow. AT CARTHAGE, On Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26.

PERSONS PRICEOUS OF WITNESS. Greenwood's Steam Plow at Carthings Fair Grounds can do so by taking the train of care which leaves the depot at S.A. H. and 2:69 P. M., landing reasongers close by the grounds. Seturning, leave the Fair Grounds at 12:25 and 6:25 P. M., arriving at Unchangiat 1 and J. E. H. FARE -50 CENTS OUT AND BACK. For tickets, spile at the Sixth-street Degot Ricket Office. [my22-e] P. McLAREN, Sup t.

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\$50 SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES! THE BEST AND ONLY MACHINES IN LOW PRICE OF \$50. GROVER & BAKER

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[CALDW BL14.6 Of My16-15] 123 West Secund street. myl6-tf

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Anywhere in the Queen Oity. Please call and be convinced that I am not DEAD.

But itving; and that while others are pursuing the marrow track, I am INTHE Broad guage, with a good stook, and have lefts more on the ROAD ANOTH MOOG TW N. B. Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of cartage. [my.30-7] M. W. BURDMAL.

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